

To-day's
Advertisements.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO
YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the IRLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"HOHENZOLLERN,"
Captain H. Blocker, will leave for the above Ports
TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 8 A.M.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [683]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN,"
Captain H. Supper, will leave for the above
place TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 9 A.M.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [684]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM,"
Captain Baker, will be despatched TO-
MORROW, the 1st June, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [700]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship
"NANYANG,"
Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at
10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [702]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship
"MEMNON,"
Captain Macgregor, will be despatched on
THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [699]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship
"TSINAN,"
Captain R. Mear, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 6th June, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [701]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from the shore.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [701]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN,"
The above named steamer having arrived,
Consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained as usual.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless
notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY at
NOON.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 6th June will be sub-
ject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 6th, and THURSDAY,
the 8th June, at 9 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the 15th
June, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [1-17 683]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENFARY,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before NOON
TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th
June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all Claims
for damages and/or shortages not later than
the 15th June, otherwise they will not be
recognised.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [1-17 701]

To-day's
Advertisements.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"INABA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at their risk in the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence each

consignment will be sorted out mark by mark

and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

NOON, TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 6th June will besubject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns and a certificate of the damage

obtained from the Godown Company within ten

days after the vessel's arrival here, after which

no claims will be recognised.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [3-17 703]

TO LET.

COAL GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

GODOWN IN BLUE B. BUILDING.

FLOORS IN STANTON AND ELGIN

STREETS.

"HAYTOR" - Newly erected 5 roomed

bungalow at the Peak.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENTAGENCY CO., Ltd
Hongkong, 31st May, 1898. [12]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are

made under the constant supervision of a duly

qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and
Large Consumers.
All complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

NOW READY.

A PAMPHLET containing the Series of

Articles by the Telegraph's Special

Correspondent entitled
"HINDRANCES TO THE DEVELOPMENT

OF TRADE IN KWANGTUNG

AND KWANGSI."
The new TRANSLATION RULES, providing for
the sale of goods on consignment to inland markets.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER COPY.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
OFFICE.
No. 6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1898.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA

AND MANILA FOR

'NESTOR'

SANITARY FLUID.

DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE,

ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER,

NON-POISONOUS,

DOES NOT STAIN,

OPINION OF A LEADING EXPERT.

'NESTOR' FLUID is a powerful Disinfectant

and Germicide, and is a Deodoriser of

the highest order.
A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.,
Member of the Chemical Societies
of Paris and St. Petersburg;
Bacteriological and Agricultural Expert.

5 gallon drum \$10.00

2 do 4.25

1 do 2.25

Plat tin 0.50

'APENTA.'

The best (steril) Aseptic Water bottled at

Buda Pest under the direct supervision of the

Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1848.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1898. [3]

BIRTHS.

At Peking, on the 18th May, the wife of M. H. FORTY, Imperial Bank of China, of a daughter.
At New Harbour, Singapore, on 23rd instant, the wife of G. M. McDONALD, a son.
On the 22nd instant, at "Anandale," Yeo Chee Keng Road, Serangoon, the wife of Jacob J. ARCOZCO, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 11th May, 1898, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., RICHARD YOUNG, fourth son of the late William Anderson of Liverpool, England, to ROSE youngest daughter of Edwin J. Lusher of Shanghai.

On the 23rd April, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of London, JOHN HOLDSWORTH KIDDERLEY, of the Civil Service, Straits Settlements, to OLIVE MORTIMER WATSON, second daughter of A. S. Wallford, Esq., Cranbrook Hall, Bedford.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

The Government Gazette of Saturday last

contains the full text of the Rules annexed to

the Washington Treaty of the 8th May, 1871,

defining, more fully than had ever been done

before, the duties of neutral governments, in time of war, secondly, the

principal provisions of the Imperial Act of August, 1870, regulating the conduct of

Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with

which Her Majesty is at peace, and lastly Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality

in respect of the war now unhappily waging between Spain and the United States. This

Proclamation sets out the Washington Rules and the provisions of the Imperial Act and

strictly commands and charges all Her Majesty's loving subjects to abstain from

violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm or the Law of

Nations as to neutrals "as they will answer to the contrary at their peril."

Now the first thing that strikes one in reading this proclamation, the Rules and the

Act, is that the Act was passed before the Rules were accepted in England and

does not quite cover all the ground embraced within the purview of the Rules. These

latter affect the Government alone and define its duties towards the warring powers. The Act purports to regulate the

conduct of the individual subjects of Her Majesty and prescribe what they may or

may not do, and to impose penalties. The duties of the Government are defined as follows:—

A Neutral Government is bound—

First.—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its

jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or

to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to

prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of a vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as

above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly.—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly.—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

The first two of these regulations affect the Government in its executive capacity. The third prescribes the making and enforcing of laws binding on its own subjects the better to enable it to prevent any violations of the obligations imposed by the previous rules.

Now it does not seem to us that the Act of 1870 does provide for all possible or even probable cases. We do not see anything in the act to prevent ship chandlers and store keepers providing the *Hugh McCulloch* or the *Zafra*, lying over in Chinese waters and wholly without the territorial limits of the Colony, with coals or provisions, nor can we find any authority in the act for the recent interference of the police with launches and boats proceeding with coals or stores to the *Zafra*.

Every British subject is at liberty to trade fully and freely with America, and with Spain, in arms, ammunition, coals, provisions, contraband of war of every description, subject only to the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other belligerent. Such trade is not punishable in any way by English law, but only by the Law of Nations and our Government will not interfere in any way with the operation of that international law, nor afford a British subject any protection if captured and condemned for carrying contraband. Any British subject is at liberty to endeavour to break the blockade of Manila and to run goods into the Philippines. The only penalty is seizure and condemnation by the Americans. Every British subject is at liberty to sell arms and ammunition to America subject only to the risk of seizure in transit by the Spanish marine.

What is forbidden by the Act of Parliament and made liable to penalty is—

1st.—Any British subject inside or outside Her Majesty's dominions entering into the naval or military service of either Spain or America or any person, British subject or foreigner, endeavouring to induce others, within Her Majesty's dominions to enter such service.

2nd.—Any British subject quitting Her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of entering into the service of either America or Spain, and any one of any nationality inducing any one else to quit this Colony for that purpose.

We commend those two clauses to the notice of any British subject now on board the *Zafra*, and to the notice of any one, even Americans in the Colony, who may be inducing Americans to enter into the naval or military service of the United States.

3rd.—Any master or owner of a ship taking on board any such person so improperly enlisted, or leaving the Colony.

4th.—Building or agreeing to build or causing to be built or equipping, commissioning or despatching, within Her Majesty's dominions any ship to be employed in the military or naval service of either belligerent.

5th.—Adding in any way to the equipment for war of any vessel of either belligerent lying within the dominions of Her Majesty.

6th.—Preparing or fitting out within Her Majesty's dominions any naval or military expedition.

7th.—All aiding and abetting in any of the foregoing offences.

We call the special attention of the Police to the words in clauses 5 and 6 which we have underlined "within Her Majesty's dominions" and suggest for their consideration that the *Zafra* was not on Saturday within Her Majesty's dominions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. OXLEY's report on the work of the

Department over which he presides in succession to the late lamented Cooper is

very clear, very full and very creditable to him and to his staff. The public spent

last year on works within the colony, \$661,669.40 of which \$207,174.70 was of the character of ordinary wear and tear

and is in its nature annually recurrent. It covers an enormous number of items, Buildings, Telegraphs, Telephones, Cemeteries, Praya wall and Piers, Lighthouse,

Foreshores, Roads and Bridges, In and out of Victoria, Waterworks, Sewers, Lighting of the City, Villages, Recreation

Grounds, Clock Tower &c. &c. &c. and with reference to this portion of the work of the Department we have only one or two remarks to make.

We suggest that the effective lighting of the clock tower might be taken in hand at once. It will be some time yet before the tower can be taken down and re-erected on the new Praya front. In the meantime

either save the money spent on the present system of lighting the face of the clock—it is simply money thrown away at present—or light it effectively and at once.

We should like to see the Government Telephone Exchange thrown open for the benefit of the public. Mr. OXLEY with his strong proclivity for satisfying any reasonable public demand could easily see his way to this, without any injury to the efficiency of the Government service, and it would be useful in many ways.

There are a lot of lanes in the city and in the best parts of it that want relaying and repaving very badly.

Does not the state of the Kowloon water consumption show Mr. OXLEY clearly, what a terrible waste of water is involved in the system in force in Victoria of putting water into every house and every floor in Chinatown. In Kowloon all the Chinese supplies are from the public hydrants. All other supplies are metered. The average consumption per head is only 6.04 gallons and there are no complaints of insufficient supplies. The average consumption in Victoria is 13 gallons. Of these seven are clearly wasted and mainly because of the house to house supply.

On the Public Works of an extraordinary nature nonrecurrent, there has been expended \$453,894.70, of which \$451,995.25 was charged to general revenue and the rest to Loan account. In connection with these we would only suggest to Mr. OXLEY a diligent search for more old storm water drains like the one in Wing Lok street. Thanks to the stupidity of his predecessors in office there are many more of them closed up, covered in and lost sight of which are still receiving contributions from house drains for which there is no exit. We might usefully strike one man off general duty for the sole purpose of hunting up in the volumes of old plans the sites of these long forgotten cess pools.

We have only commendation for the rest of the report and only one further suggestion for the D. P. W. The public subscribed their money for the construction of the Jubilee Road round Mount Davis and for nothing else. The formation of a road all round the island was a subject of frequent discussion for many years, and the main obstacle was always Mount Davis and the great difficulty and expense of constructing that section. The rest of the road is comparatively easy and inexpensive, and well within the resources of the government unaided. The subscription was to enable the Public Works Department to tackle Mt. Davis without putting too great a strain on the Treasury. At first when the Jubilee Road was proposed and accepted the Mt. Davis end was the first to be taken in hand and the foundation was laid there. Then both ends were to be taken in hand at once. Now alas, all the time and labour and money is being given to the Shaikwan end to the entire abandonment apparently of the other extremity. The Jubilee Committee had better look to this.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL.

London, May 30th.

The funeral of the late Mr. Gladstone took place on Saturday. A simple, impressive procession which walked the Westminster Abbey, included representatives of the House of Commons, the Peerage, the Diplomatic body, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and special Envoys from the reigning Sovereigns.

SPANISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadix. Its destination is either Cuba, the Philippines or

the United States as the Government may deem expedient.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been transferred to Constantinople.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H.M.S. *Blenheim* has been ordered to China. She takes a new crew for H.M.S. *Barfleur* which will remain on the station for three years more.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

SHANGHAI, May 31st.

The British flag was hoisted at Wei-hai-wel on the 24th instant, Queen's Birthday. One hundred men were landed from H.M.S. *Maritime* and fifty from the Chinese warship, *Fouchi*, and, headed by the band of the former ship, marched up to the west fort on Liu-Kung-tau where they formed a square in front of the flagstaff, the Commissioners, Consul Hopkins, Captain Kinghall, Taotai Yen and Captain Lien being in the centre. Captain Kinghall then addressed the people present and read his authority for proclaiming the lease of Wei-hai-wel and a declaration that the place was then British property. The British flag was hoisted at 1.30 p.m., the band playing the National Anthem meanwhile. Three cheers were given for the Queen and one for the Emperor of China. The British flag was hoisted on the mainland at the same time.

THE SITUATION IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

It is reported that the state of unrest in the Yangtze Valley still continues.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For mailing a medicine plaster seller's coat, value \$3, a collar was sent to jail to-day for forty-two days with hard labour.

OWING to pressure on our space we have to hold over the scores of the Rifle Association Meeting held on Saturday and Monday last.

FOR causing an obstruction in Connaught Road Sergeant Courts to-day prosecuted a Chinese dealer and a fine of \$25 was imposed.

TWO Chinese charged with obstructing Inspector Duocan while in quest of illegal weights and measures were to-day fined \$25 and \$30 respectively.

MR. BYRON BRENNAN arrived at Shanghai on the 26th inst. from Canton to relieve Mr. R. W. Mansfield, H. B. M. acting Consul-General. Mr. Mansfield succeeds Mr. Brennan at Canton.

TWO junk masters, who said they were going to the *Zafra*, were to-day prosecuted by Inspector Kemp for leaving the harbour in prohibited boats. They were fined \$25 each, in default six weeks.

SEVEN men, who pretended to be detectives, were charged to-day with demanding money from a prostitute. They said that if they did not get the money they would not leave her in peace. The charge was proved and they were each fined \$10, in default one month.

THE wreck of the American ship *Daniel Bannan*, which stranded recently in Alias Straits off the Lombok Coast, has been sold by auction at Sourabaya, along with 40,000 cases of petroleum on board, for 3,800 guilders. Five thousand cases of petroleum from on board, which had been landed upon the coast of Lombok, fetched 3,000 guilders.

OUR readers may be interested to know that Christopher Columbus has just died at Havana at the age of twenty-seven. The late gentleman was a captain of Spanish Infantry and was a lineal descendant of the great navigator. It is a strange and suggestive coincidence that Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, should begin and (probably) end its historic connection with Spain under associations with this great name.

We have the best authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the reports of successful opposition to the railway concessions acquired by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Within the last twenty-four hours the most satisfactory telegrams have been received from Peking, and Mr. G. J. Morrison, with a staff of engineers, started last night to begin the necessary survey of the new line.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A BOLLX maker at Kowloon Dock, was to-day sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for assaulting the Kowloon Police station "boy" and a boatman. It seems that defendant, who with others, had been gambling at the dock gates, offered the boy 50 cents not to tell his sergeant. The body refused the bribe, and was threatened with a beating, next day the boy and the boatman were set upon by defendant and others and were stoned, sustaining severe bruises on the arms, head and shoulders.

THE Rev. Father Spade, of the Catholic Mission, Calne Road, to-day charged Kwok Chi She, a house boy, with disorderly behaviour. It seems that defendant was discharged from the Mission in November last. He did not leave the premises, however, but brought people to the rectory and served them with wine and cigars that did not belong to him. He was repeatedly ordered to go but would not, and yesterday the police had to be called in. A letter was read from Bishop Piazoli in which it was stated that defendant had been ordered to leave but would not and brought to people whom he regarded with the bishop's wives and cigars. They wanted to be close of him once for all. For charity's sake his Lordship would pay defendant's passage to his home. A fine of \$5 or fourteen days' was imposed.

WONG KAU, charged with assaulting Wong Ho, a fellow lodger, by twisting her finger and giving her black eye, was sentenced, to-day to one month's hard labour. It seems that the parties were cooking and the quarrel arose through defendant saying plaintiff obstructed him while cooking a meal.

THE Wooning commission has been carried through and the Viceroy has appointed an official and an English civil engineer to undertake all building operations. Two more foreigners will be engaged, one to be Overseer of Works and the other to instruct the Police. The buildings formerly occupied by the Wooning Army Administration is turned into an Office of Works.—*Mercury.*

SANITARY BOARD.

THE INFECTION OF AMOY.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at 4.15 p.m. to-day to discuss the advisability of recommending the Government to declare Amoy an infected port.

MANILA DAY BY DAY.

We have received information from our Special Correspondent with the American Fleet that there has been very serious sickness among the men of the *Boston* which is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards poisoning the food. Anti-British demonstrations in Manila are intensifying, the Queen's portraits being grossly insulted, and the foreigners are preparing to take refuge in Cavite.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
May 20th.—It is rumored that trouble is imminent between England and Russia. The *Plague* has been sent down to Manila. A Spanish torpedo boat is said to have damaged three American cruisers and escaped. It is reported that 5000 men from America are on the way here, including 2500 Texas Rangers and cowboys, "Shoot-on-sight Johnnies." The American Admiral said that three 45-ton Krupp guns with a range of 15 miles, could have sunk his whole fleet. The Spaniards had them at Cavite but the breeches were so rusted that they could not be opened. One shell from them, Admiral Dewar says, would have disabled and put any ship he had out of action. The guns on Luneta, are of 8 in and about 10 tons or a little over.

21st.—Absolutely nothing to record.
22nd.—No news. A paper chase in the morning at the 6 o'clock. The Spaniards are putting sand-bags on top of the wall of the fort and are making other additions, contrary to their agreement. If the Yankees are keeping their eyes open and see this it may bring about a bombardment. At 4 p.m. a shot was fired, said to have been at Fort Molete, just as a gentle reminder to the Spaniards that the Yankees had their eye on them. The shot is said to have gone over the fort and no more were fired.

23rd.—*Swift* arrived at 11 a.m. with 142 bags of mail. The Consul was on board all the afternoon. The letters will be delivered to-morrow morning. The cable is cut between Manila and Iloilo. News has reached the Americans somehow that wires had come here via Labuan to the effect that four Spanish iron-clads had left for here on the 14th accompanied by cruisers and torpedo boats and the yarn here is that the American squadron is hard up for ammunition and that if the Spaniards were to get in time there might be another Manila Bay fight—but "mooch he ther wiv."

24th.—Letters and newspapers from *Swift* delivered at 8 a.m. *Worried* men's meeting again this morning. The *G-man* Consul says the *Zafra* leaves to-morrow. Mails close to-night. It is confirmed that the *Illoilo* cable has been cut. Her mail matter was badly wanted. The *Elque* comes up from Iloilo to-morrow 25th. Spanish gunboat *Leyte*, about same size as the *Callao*, which was captured the other day tried to sneak out of the Pampanga river with dispatches for Iloilo and was nabbed by the Yankees at about 5 a.m. There are rumours of ships and men being on the way here from Spain, with four-belted cruisers some smaller ships and transports with 10,000 men and also coal ships. The Spaniards are busy making sand bag defences all along the shore, improving forts, mounting guns, &c. but I shouldn't think they were much good as they would be smashed up in a few minutes by the American big guns, minutes without doing any harm. It looks like "play piglin" to go on with that sort of thing, but it is sad, too, in a way. A steamer is said to have come in early this morning, left dispatches with the *Immortal* and gone off at once. War with Russia is reported to be imminent.

26th.—The rumour of despatches for the *Immortal* is contradicted. The steamer is said to have been a steamer with 6000 rifles for the insurgents. Aguinaldo is reported to be in Cavite and to have promised 70,000 men to the Americans. The insurgents told the Spaniards that the Spaniards are here and dare not go outside Manila, but that is all. \$25,000 is offered by the Spanish Government for Aguinaldo dead or alive. A proclamation by the Governor-General is published in the *Gratula*, calling upon loyal Filipinos to support Spain. He says that the loyalty already shown by the natives in raising forces and offering same to the Government induces him at this juncture, having been confirmed in his part by the new Cabinet, and knowing he has power to do so, to give them an *Admiral's Commission*, with rights to be heard and consulted on all points most directly affecting them and their interests. He promises to them most generous reforms which are to include representation in the public administration and generally such a free and enlightened and paternal government as no nation has ever yet given to its colonies. He says he waits tranquilly for the attack knowing that he can depend on the loyalty of the grateful natives. He is sure the Yankees will be driven off and that the Spaniards and Filipinos will live happily ever afterwards.

The report has come in that the Americans had natives working for the past few days fortifying the Arsenal at Cavite. Some of the Katipunan Society men who had declared for the Spanish told them to stop but they were getting 24 a day and would not. Five of them were shot yesterday and now the Americans cannot get native labour. A cricket match takes place on Saturday between teams from the officers and E.M.S. *Immortal*. There will perhaps be another paper chase and then—the fearful game of war.

FURTHER MANILA NEWS.

Our resident correspondent writing on May 24th says: The general outcry here is that the letters by the *Swift* brought us no news at all. The *Swift* is not going back but the *Zafra* is and this will go by to-morrow morning. I expect, there is really absolutely nothing new to tell. I am sick of writing rumors of things which I don't believe have any foundation. I don't send what I have collected during my morning's sweat. Here they say that 15,000 Yanks are coming to take Manila and really it is much under that figure I don't see what they can do. With 5000 they may land but nothing more unless the natives help them and, strange as it may seem, what I have before written to you, I am not quite sure now that more than half of them will. Spaniards I have spoken to to-day at Manila, who ought to know and who take a pessimistic view of things, seem to really think the native troops will be loyal and if they are right then 15,000 at least will be wanted to make any impression (except a bad one) here. The natives are like dragons, they simply waiting to see what will happen and accordingly I give

think the matter over I think with me that they are like dragons, the strongest side, whichever you will. At last do and have done so in history.

The whole question now seems to be this—how many American troops are there and how soon they will be here and when they do come the natives will be for the Spaniards? I believe myself they will be half and half until one side gets the advantage and then all the natives will go over to that side. The other side is completely smashed and then the winning side will have a devil of a time with their native allies who will I believe be impatient of all restraint, will consider that they have fought for and gained their liberty and to the mass of them liberty means licence. Fearful scenes will be enacted here before very long I am quite sure if the Americans bombard and land men.

HONGKONG'S NEUTRALITY.

U.S. Consul Wilman and a party of friends were out for a launch trip in Kowloon Bay on Sunday evening and despite their protestations that they had nothing contraband aboard their vessel was boarded by police who searched here and there. On Saturday evening, a lighter and a couple of junks belonging to the consular office were seized, together with the steam launch towing them to the Bay. The total value of the stores seized amounts to about \$5,000. Before the *Zafra* left Manila, the officers of the U.S. cruisers commissioned one or two of their number to bring off some of the luxuries of which they have been deprived in Philippine waters. These were mostly personal effects of the American officers. It is said that the seizure is likely to cause much irritation, so much so that the base of supplies of this nature will probably be transferred from Hongkong to Amoy or some other coast port. The U.S. squadron has spent over one and a-half millions of dollars in Hongkong; and, if nothing contraband is being smuggled on board the despatch vessels, it will be a pity if this big trade is lost to us. On Sunday afternoon the police seized, and detained in the bay at Tsimshatsui, three cargo boats with provisions, the property of the *Man Long* firm, a launch, belonging to the *Ching On* firm, No. 7 Jaffier Street, and a cargo boat, of the *Fok K* firm, No. 9, Pottinger Street. The master of a launch containing coolies, who were engaged to transfer the coal from a lighter alongside the *Zafra* to the ship, was arrested and at the Magistrate's yesterday was fined \$25 for a breach of the harbour regulations, in having left the waters of the colony without permission. Yesterday H. E. W. J. General Black (the Acting Governor), Mr. T. S. Compton (the Acting Colonial Secretary), and Captain Superintendent May, held a consultation, and the result was that the cargo boats and the launch in the bay at Tsimshatsui were released. Consul Wilman left yesterday afternoon by the *Zafra* for Manila.

ARREST OF GUNPOWDER AT YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Advertiser* states that the P.M. Stevedores Company's steamer *Asia*, which entered Yokohama under the Hawaiian flag on the 19th, had twenty-one cases of gunpowder to be sent to the coast-guard *Petrel*, one of the United States Eastern Squadron. Official application for landing them was made by the United States Naval Hospital to the Customs. After a conference between the Customs, the Keicho, and Yokohama Naval Station, the goods were ordered to be sent to the Keicho's gunpowder magazine under police care. It is the usual custom for the stevedores of Great Britain and America to land their ammunition at Yokohama and receive it whenever called for. The *Asia* pursued the usual course and had no intention of evading the law. It is said that this is the first arrest of contraband of war at Yokohama.

A TALE OF THE WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter sent by one of the blue-jackets on board the U.S. frigate *Olympia* to a friend and is a graphic description of the famous action on the 1st inst.—On the 30th of April we arrived within about 40 miles of the entrance of Manila Harbour when the Admiral called all the captains of the fleet on board his ship and held a consultation as to the best method of entering Manila Harbour. The decision was to run the gunboat of the fleet at the hour of midnight. The fleet then weighed anchor and all lights were extinguished except the red lights of the gunboat half of which might take a sleep and the other half were told to stand by, were ordered to be ready to launch death at a moment's notice. The steadiest silence was maintained, we could even hear our shipmates breathe, and thus we steamed along, the flagship leading and the rest of the fleet following in our wake making a darkening shadow under the light of a moon, which made the ships look like some old and faded monsters of the deep. At last the word was passed to the men that we were slowly but surely entering the harbour and followed a peal of anxious suspense, for it had been rumored that the passage between the forts was literally honey-combed with submarine mines, but suddenly the word was passed that we were opposite the forts, and it was with difficulty that we restrained ourselves from laughing out boisterously and were all congratulating each other on the smart Yankee trick we had played on the Don, when hang went one of the guns from the forts which was answered with a *boom* by the *Don*. We were discovered and the forts were fired at us and the lucky fleet that had passed and we were inside the harbour of Manila. There were a great many lights, burning on shore but they were soon extinguished when our presence became known. This was about 1 a.m. on the 1st of May and coffee having been served, we were told to stand by for the battle which we all knew must either decide the fate of Old Glory or wipe out the haughty *Don* of old Castile in revenge for the destruction of the *Admiral*, the hero of our shipmates in the battle of Manila and the continued facts that have been poured on Uncle Sam by the Spanish Government. With down the forts commenced to fire on us and each far waited coolly and patiently for the order to return the fire. It was about 5.30 a.m. when we commenced popping, and from that time up to about 7.30 a.m. it was simply a storm of shot, shell, shrapnel, elephant projectiles and all kinds of explosives that the human brain has been able to invent. We were engaged with both the Spanish fleet and the batteries on shore when the word was passed that the Spanish flagship and a torpedo boat were coming for us bow-on. We received our first shot when they were within range and making a good target for the broadsides of our fleet. They tried to face the music but it was impossible for them to stand the hailstorm of shot poured on them by our rapid fire guns. At last she wavered and turned for the beach which she had left so proudly a few short minutes before. She was cut in two with an eight-inch shell from our turret guns which caused an explosion and set her on fire. Shortly afterwards she was down and to-day she lies in about four-and-a-half fathoms of water, a miserable spectacle of what once was Spain's proud flagship in the Philippines. The second engagement commenced at about 11 a.m. with the *Admiral* and some of the forts. At about 1 p.m. the *Admiral* and some of the forts surrendered at about 1 p.m. the same day.

to noon, 28th May, 1898. Deaths from plague were 148 since 1st January (148 cases and 17 deaths from plague were reported the total since 1st January 1898 cases and 1,065 deaths. The 24 hours up to noon, 30th May, 1898. Cases and 7 deaths from plague were reported, making the total since 1st January 1898 cases and 1,072 deaths. The returns for the week ended 28th May, are 63 cases and 61 deaths, as against 113 cases and 107 deaths the previous week.

DO YOU BLAME REES?

(BY ROUNSEVELL WILDMAN, M.A.)

People in Malaya must have distraction. Once in a while you feel as though you must get up and do something or go somewhere. Nine times out of ten you will not go any further than the *Raffles* Light House or Bukit Timah, but you feel the better for it. At least your friends tell you so. This monotonous, ever-hot equatorial climate wears insensibly on the *best* of people. To say it wears on me, who could never sit uncomplacingly in an office chair during a week of hot weather on the forty-fifth parallel, means little. But when I tell you that it wears on Rees you will wonder. That is if you ever met Rees.

I have often heard Rees make his brag that he would never again live in a climate that called for glass windows, and for a grate fire, well, he hoped that his time hadn't come, and wouldn't for many a long day. Naturally we knew what Rees' fire! Rees referred to and wished him no harm. I live directly across the street from Rees, and know all his songs and piano instrumentals by heart. Good tunes all of them, but a bit tiresome when a fellow is down with a dizzy feeling to the back of his head. However, I have never had the face to tell Rees about it—he enjoys his piano so much, and then it comes to me that I should tell him before a piano that I try to get and I laugh. You see Rees weighs four stone, eight, he weighs an ounce, and is six feet two in height, with a head the size of an octave. And strong! You should have seen him at the *Gymkhana*. He rode a spotted *Gharby* pony in the Cigar Race. You see he had to mount his pony, ride three hundred yards to a table, dismount, unsaddle, drink a *shtag* light a cigar and ride back around the course. Rees did the first act all right and got a good start. When he was within a hundred yards of the winning post the brute fell down and wouldn't get up. No one wondered. Fourteen stone eight is too much for a *Gharby* pony the size of a pariah dog. His Excellency was in the grand stand and Rees did not relish being beaten under the eyes of Her Majesty's representative. So he reached down, picked up the half dead beast, put him across his shoulder and strode into the winning post two feet ahead of his second.

Rees was over at dinner one night. Several members of the civil service were present, the Colonel of the R. A. and a couple of two. Rees went to the piano to sing "That good young man who died." He struck the key-board with that hand of his just once! But then, of course the piano was old! It is a funny thing about pianos out here. The intense dampness and the intense dryness loosens the ivory on the keys, rusts the strings and untunes the piano. Five years is about the life of the best of them. I don't know how old mine is. Don't even know its pedigree. I bought it at an auction of one of the Inspector of Police. The Police Inspector bought it of a Chinaman who got it from a Chinese. The Chinaman—never mind. I never blamed Rees, although it cost twenty-five dollars to get it put in shape again. No one ever blamed Rees for anything. That is, no one, with the exception of some few people. In fact, one family—well, one person in particular blames him. I will tell you about that later.

Rees always makes it a point to entertain the entire company at dinner—that is the reason why he is such a favorite. There are certain reasons which I will not mention at present. At any rate he has a string of jolly guests. Of course the rest of us know them too, we have heard Rees sing them so often. But I think we liked them all the better for that. Then he has a couple of cork tricks and several good money tricks. No one but a passing stranger ever lent Rees the four dollars to do the trick with, so he generally has to do it with his own money, which naturally detracts from the interest he takes in it, oftentimes even refusing.

I don't think I mentioned that Rees is a widower. Had a sweet little wife. So they were married over a year ago. From little things couldn't stand the heat. So they said. Anyway she went back to England and fed away. Shut Rees up badly for a time, and his friends at the club missed his genial face. But when he did show up he was attended the fellows with a new song. "I am sick of the same old moon," and his temporary lapse was forgiven.

But what I started to tell about Rees was this: Mind I don't repeat it as a gossip. I hope I may never become a gossip. There are people who know Rees and Rees himself as I don't might say many things. However, one of the Heads of Department—there are five Heads, not counting His Excellency, here, so it is no use in trying to locate this particular one—has several daughters. Notices again I don't say how many. Six months after Rees' wife died he commenced paying attention to the Heads' daughters, in the plural. It was no business of mine, yet evinced people will talk. The eldest one of the Heads' daughters said she was twenty-five. Yet her knowledge of the Chinese was so good that she could talk to people on the habit of smiling and saying that Pet was on earth for the second time. One time, in talking of the charge of the Light Brigade, Pet said "I—But as I said, I am no gossip."

One person believed her at any rate, and one of times is better than a thousand. Young Compton was a cadet in the civil service, fresh out from home, with a pink complexion and a good school record. The Head knew his people at home and treated Compton as a son. Compton did not object and took Miss Pet to a dance at Tanjong. The next day he was detailed up to Penak in the Land Office. Of course a fresh cadet could not expect to be up in Singapore as long as there was an opening in the Native States. Still a few months of life in an expedition with no company but a Chinese comrade and a bull pup, which pnp Compton had to shoot according to Ordinance 7, of Act XIII, made him long for something he had never thought of before. So he commenced a correspondence with Miss Pet. People noticed that about this time Miss Pet wore a self-satisfied air, and then they began to gossip. Rees heard something of it, and was as attentive as ever to the Heads' daughters. Of course the daughter did not take exception to this, and society had nothing to say as long as Rees did not make his attention particular. The fellows chaffed him about it a little and Rees said—Well, no matter what he said, they didn't care how they were

You see men in the Penak are not apt to chaff a fellow long when he objects. However, letters were coming pretty thick from Penak, and one day Miss Pet got a cable from Penak, saying that Compton was coming down with the Resident for a night only and wanted to see her alone. The Head and his daughters had an invitation to dine that night at the Colonial Secretary's but Pet excused herself on the plea of a touch of fever, and was all ready at 9 o'clock when the boy brought in Rees. Pet made a face, so her Ayah says, but had to see him and was too good a party to refuse. At 9.15 Compton came. Rees was pleased to death to see him, and Pet had to take them to go out on the veranda and have a *shtag* and one of papa's manillas. Rees of course did all the talking. He went to the piano and sang "That good young man who died," and "The Moon," and a dozen others. Then he played a few instrumentals. Compton was uneasy. He knew he had to leave for that cursed outpost, where there was no music, no beer, or for the year around, by day-light. The very thought of his solitary dinners on a low table with a lake-warm whiskey and soda made his soul sick. As Rees did his great money trick, borrowing the Mexicans of Compton, Compton was picturing to himself a burglar on a certain hill in town with Pet in it, and a soft snip in the Head's Department. He even forgot to ask Rees for the Mexicans. What Pet was thinking of I never learned. Not the Crimean war I will venture.

At 11.30 the Head, Mrs. Head and the Misses Head returned and chatted a half hour before retiring. As they got up to go Pet pulled the great Head's dress coat and whispered, "Don't go. Make that man leave!" She thought she was being silly enough. The Head is noted for his icy manner, even in India, and when he set about to freeze you out, why you forget for the nonce that you were on the equator. The Head thought he understood the situation and smiled grimly and took his seat next to Compton in spite of the imploring look in Pet's eyes. The longer he talked the colder the face of the girl. In the meantime Rees did his celebrated cork trick for Pet, wholly unconscious of his fair auditor's pre-occupied manner.

At 12.30 Compton was just able to gasp "good night" and start for the door. As he reached the veranda and got into his car he turned and bestowed a look of crushed remorse on Pet that she never forgot. It remained as vivid to her dying day as did her recollections of the Crimean war. Rees was sorry that Compton had to go so early and stayed to drink another *shtag* with the Head, and the Head felt so pleased with himself that he went out to call Rees' *Sys* himself. As Rees left he remarked: "Nice little chap, that Compton. Too good to live alone, ought to marry some nice girl and settle down." An Eurasian, but that was my word and never believe an Eurasian, who is married to Pet's Ayah told me Somebody's *Punkhwallah*. No lives next door, who told Mrs. Somebody's Ayah, who told Mrs. Somebody, that he, the Eurasian of the first instance, heard high words from Rees left in the Head's household, and that he was sure he heard one of the Head's daughters call the august Head an "ass."

However, when a certain story got around, certain people, as I have before mentioned, blamed Rees. And Rees today wonders, I might add that he is the only one in Singapore who does wonder, why the Head cuts him at the club—*Eschert*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1888.

Barometer 29.87
Thermometer 76.4
Humidity 54.0
Rainfall 0.0

TO-DAY.

Barometer 29.87
Thermometer 76.4
Humidity 54.0
Rainfall 0.0

TO-DAY.

Chinese—18th of 4th moon of 24th year of *Kwong-shi*.
Jewish—10th Sivan, 5858.
Mohammedan—8th Muharram, 1279.
Sun—Rises 5.48 a.m.
Sets 6.18 p.m.
High water—Morning 6.18 a.m.
Afternoon 6.18 p.m.
Low water—Morning 1.18 a.m.
Afternoon 1.18 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1431—Joan of Arc burnt.
1841—Annexation of Natal.
1851—Holocaust rebellion in Kaffraria.
1859—The Austrians repulsed by the French at Palestro.
1871—Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao; loss of the *Fuyang* with 150 lives.
1890—Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank increased to \$10,000,000.
1894—Mr. Chappell, chief officer R. C. Linton, and boat's crew drowned off Hainan Head.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 1st June, 1898.
(St. Michael's).
Chinese—19th of 4th moon of 24th year of *Kwong-shi*.
Jewish—11th Sivan, 5858.
Mohammedan—10th Muharram, 1279.
Sun—Rises 5.48 a.m.
Sets 6.18 p.m.
High water—Morning 6.18 a.m.
Afternoon 6.18 p.m.
Low water—Morning 1.18 a.m.
Afternoon 1.18 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1794—Lord Howe's victory over the French.
1813—Chesapeake and Shannon action.
1843—Hospital of the Medical Missionary Soc. of Canton and Shanwan action.
1848—Gold discovered in California.
1868—Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel.
1879—Prince Imperial killed by the Zulus.
1897—New Opium Agreement between Hongkong and China enforced.
1897—Anti-foreign riots at Tanyang near Ching-kiang.
1896—Anti-missionary outrage near Wenchow.
1897—The purchase of the Mount Austin Hotel by the Military authorities.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.
Indian (*Chalydra*) 5th prox.
French (*Caladont*) 6th prox.
American (*Gulib*) 7th prox.
Tacoma (*Columbia*) 10th prox.
The ship *ex* *ex* *Tacoma* arrived in New York on the 28th inst.

THE N. P. S. S. Co's steamer *Tacoma* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 27th inst.

THE Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 5th June.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co that the steamer *Caladont*, with the next French mail, left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. to-day, the 31st inst. via Saigon.

THE China Mutual Steam Navigation Co's steamer *Myosin*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, the 30th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox.

HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK RETURNS.		
<i>Holstein</i>	at	Kowloon Dock
<i>Jiddor</i>	"	"
<i>Rathok</i>	"	"
<i>Arbana</i>	"	"
<i>Paste</i>	"	"
<i>Regina</i>	"	"
<i>Tiguan</i>	"	Cosmopolitan
<i>White Cloud</i>	"	"
<i>Falshan</i>	"	"

SWATOW.

26	<i>Hatun</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
27	<i>Hadlong</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
27	<i>Nanyang</i>	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
27	<i>Leeyun</i>	Shanghai, C.M.S.N. Co.
28	<i>Tamsut</i>	Chelo, B. & S.
28	<i>Tatcheong</i>	Singapore, L. & H.
29	<i>Kailong</i>	Amoy, B. & S.
30	<i>Thales</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
30	<i>Wingiang</i>	Shanghai, J. M. & Co.
	<i>Departures.</i>	<i>for Agents.</i>
May 27	<i>Chunshun</i>	Amoy, B. & Co.
28	<i>Loosik</i>	Bangkok, B. & S.
28	<i>Hatun</i>	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
28	<i>Hatun</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
29	<i>Kailong</i>	Shanghai, B. & S.
30	<i>Nanyang</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
30	<i>Wingiang</i>	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
30	<i>Thales</i>	Amoy, J. M. & Co.

IN PORT—Tamsut, Tatcheong.

IN PORT—TAMU, TATCHEONG.

PASSED THE CANAL.
O. H. W. — Underside, April 22; *Recon-shire*, *Cypripis*, *Agamemnon*, 10; *Oak Branch*, 21; *Vindobona*, *Labuan*, 26; *Perkon*, 26; *Delta*, *Fortuna*, *Prochaska*, May 3; *For. Meuse*, *Tenard*, *Sikh*, 6; *Radarskire*, 10; *Corv. Sarda*, *Caladont*, *Ad. van*, *Glanochy*, 11; *Darmstadt*, *Irre*, *Skawest*, *Agel*, *Asiava*, 17; *Bastille*, *Paschal*, *Ison*, *Oceanic*, *Paschal*, *Tantalus*, *Kendal*, *Kwang Ping*, 20-23; *Gerard C. Tobin*, *Glanyle*, *Dionid*, 24.
H. W. — *Coquich*, May 6; *Elm Branch*, 9; *Gorda*, *Dardanus*, *Sarda*, 13; *Bendalar*, 17; *Prins Heinrich*, 24.

FOOD for Consumptives. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is a most wonderful food for the Consumptive. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh, but helps the irritation of the throat and lungs. It is very palatable; children take it like milk, and in all wasting diseases both for adults and children it is a marvelous food and medicine. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Adol.]

Hotels.

I SAY I HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.

THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN.

AT THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS TARIFF?

BREAKFAST	0.55
Tiffin	0.75
Dinner	1.00
3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate)	40.00
1 Tiffin	15.00
1 Dinner	30.00
Tiffin & Dinner	30.00
Breakfast & Tiffin	25.00
Breakfast & Dinner	25.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE BEST OF STYLES.

J. E. GOODCHILD, Manager.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CON-NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants. Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

BILLIARDS.

P. BOHM, Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1898.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL is now refitted and reopened as a thoroughly HIGH-CLASS HOTEL, with everything of the very best, Splendid Suburban Situation, Unrivaled in the Colony. Cuisine a Specialty: none to compare. Liquors of carefully selected quality. Billiard-tables and Bowling-alley excellent.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

April and, 1898. (45)



MANUFACTORY.

all sorts of OIL PAINTS and COLOUR-WASH.

PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY.

BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY, 17, PRINCE CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. (59)

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

